BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..... 3 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1857. NO. 15.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	2	do.	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change,	4 00
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Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do.	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

DAVID E. BUNTING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR.
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c. &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

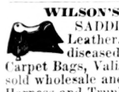
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or discharge made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON.
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found

COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.

Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.

ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.

J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.

JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.

June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

TEN NEGROES TO HIRE.

UNTIL FIRST JANUARY NEXT, TEN ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN, good Turpentine hands.—Two of them are coopers and four hewers. Apply to

THOMAS I. FAISON.
Sampson County, Sept. 17th, 1857 10-1t—3-tf

NOTICE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOTEL AND LOT IN Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C. The house is large and comfortable, with 15 rooms and 9 fire places.—The lot contains eight acres of land, and is situated immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, and on the Stage line from Warsaw to Fayetteville and Kenansville.—There is a fine Male School in successful operation in the village.

Any person wanting to purchase would do well to call and examine the premises soon, as I am determined to sell.—Terms accommodating. LEVI MOORE.
Warsaw, Sept. 14th, 1857 3-3m

LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.

TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the certificate of stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, for five shares, in name of Eli Cutchins, deceased, having been lost or mislaid, we shall apply to the Board of Directors for a renewal of the same.

A. BRASWELL,
JOHN G. RIEVES,
Nov. 20.—12-6t* *Ex'rs. Eli Cutchins.*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

SELECT SCHOOL.

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Oaks, Orange, N. C.

Spring Session begins January 13th.
December 4, 1857. 14-9t.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FOURTEENTH SESSION will commence on the First Monday in January, 1858. The Teachers employed are of the first order of ability. The course of instruction is unusually thorough and extensive.

EXPENSES:

Tuition in Elementary Branches		$15 00
Do.	College Classes	20 00
Do.	Music	20 00
Do.	Drawing	10 00
Do.	Painting	20 00
Do.	Embroidery	5 00
Board and Washing per month		10 00

No extra charges will be made. For particulars, apply to
J. H. MILLS.
[O30-9-12t] Oxford, N. C.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACCOMMODATIONS are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING purchased a well selected stock of Groceries at the North, and they are now arriving, we will sell low for the CASH. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to please.

Our stock consists in part as follows:

40 bbls. C. Yellow Sugars;
10 " Crushed Block, a superior article;
70 Bags Green Rio Coffee;
25 " Laguyra "
20 Matts Gov. Java "
150 Whole and Half Boxes Adamantine Candles;
5 Boxes Sperm Candles, fives and sixes;
5 " Patent " "
100 " Colgate's No. 1 and Pale Soaps;
50 " Herring for snacks;
10 Bbls. Sugar Crackers;
5 " Soda "
10 Boxes " "
6 " Sugar "
10 Bbls. Irish Potatoes;
5 " Onions;
5 " Leaf Lard;
10 Kegs " " for families;
15 " prime Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes prime Cheese;
100 Bags Table Salt;
100 Boxes " "
5 Half Bbls. Family Beef;

Besides Mackerel in quarter and half bbls. and kits; Salmons; Pickles; Pepper; Spice; Mustard; Grind Stones and fixtures; Wooden and Willow Ware; Brooms; Buckets. In short, a complete assortment, at

GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.,
Sept. 18—[3-tf] No. 11 North Water st.

FURNITURE!!!

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just [redacted] selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.

JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE Subscriber, in Duplin county, on the last day of June, 1856, his negro man named ALLEN, aged about 22 or 23 years, stout built, middle sized, rather light complected for a negro, had the mark of a burn on one of his hands.

Also sometime during the present year, his negro man "HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.

I will give the above reward of $150 for the return of the negroes to me or their lodgment in any jail so that I can get them, or $100 for Allen and $50 for Harry, if taken separately.

WM. WRIGHT.
Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C. 4-tf

GENERAL AGENCY

For the Sale of Books, News Papers and Periodicals.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL OR NEWS PAPER PUBlished in the United States, furnished at short notice; clubs for News Papers or Periodicals received as heretofore, and CASH always required in advance.

J. H. ROTHWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 6th 1857. 38-.

FRESH ARRIVALS,

PER SCHR. L. P. TMITH, from New York:
50 boxes prime CHEESE;
10 kegs GOSHEN BUTTER;
10 bbls. CITY MESS PORK;
5 " LEAF LARD. Good weights and measures given. Low for cash. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.
Nov. 27.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

LONG CREEK, Nov. 27th, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell, on reasonable terms, all his lands in New Hanover County, consisting of about five thousand acres. Three very convenient size Plantations, of excellent farming land, can be arranged, which will be sold separately, if desired. There are, upon these lands, two good Grist Mills, twelve tasks of Turpentine boxes—cut and to cut—any quantity of Ton and Shingle timber—all near to navigable water. An early sale is desired, as I expect to leave home about the last of January next. T. H. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 28.—71-6t—14-tf.

General Notices.

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line. N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6th, 1857 10-6m

Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

NOTICE—LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS in Bladen and Sampson county. I offer for sale the PLANTATION on which I now live, containing 1,000 acres, of which 500 is good farming land, and about 200 cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the ballance is good Turpentine lands. Also, NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of good Turpentine Land, five miles above the plantation, and within four miles of South River, and within nine miles of Cape Fear. Also, 450 acres fourteen miles back of Elizabethtown, (the Rail Road passes through,) of good Turpentine and Farming Land. Also, about ONE THOUSAND ACRES in Sampson county, on South River, and within four miles of Cohary; and THREE HUNDRED ACRES on Cohary. The above lands will be sold cheap for cash or young negroes, or good notes with interest. For further information, address the subscriber at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county.

I will sell the whole together, or in lots to suit.

J. K. MELVIN.
October 26th, 1857 9-2m

GOLD MINES, IRON WORKS AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a mortgage and power of sale therein contained, executed by Phillip W. Groot, of the city of Albany, to Andrew Hoyl and his Executors, for and in behalf of the *High Shoals Manufacturing Company*, the undersigned will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the High Shoals in Gaston county, N. C.,

ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1857,

that extensive, well-known, and valuable property, known as the HIGH SHOALS, embracing about **FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,** a portion of it productive grain-growing Land.

Also, several rich GOLD MINES, opened and now being worked.

Also, many inexhaustible bodies of IRON ORE, which have been profitably worked.

Also, a WATER POWER unsurpassed by any in the South.

Also, SIXTEEN NEGROES, all, but one, *Fellows and Mechanics.*

THOMAS GRIER,
W. P. BYNUM,
Ex'rs. of A. Royal.
Oct. 6. 1857 6-24m

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.

The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.
Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.

IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL, to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina Bar.

In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine.

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors.

Why, I ask, cannot we—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.

Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man I have claims.

My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.

My price of supscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establishing such a publication will not admit of a credit system.

☞ *The first Number will be issued 1st January*, 1858.

A. J. STEDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Sept'r 1, 1857.

N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C.

HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country that he is now prepared to execute every description of HOUSE and SHIP PAINTING, GRAINING, etc., and will endeavor to do all work in his line punctually and in good style, and at as reasonable rates as can be afforded.

All orders left at his shop, formerly known as Mr. Darby's Cooper Shop, Orange street, below Front, will be promptly attended to. L. F. BUNN.
Nov. 10.—56-3t—11-8m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1857,

Levi A. Heart vs. Jesse H. Whitehurst. } Original Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that the defendant, Jesse H. Whitehurst, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the property levied upon sold to satisfy Plaintiffs debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
November 6—10-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1857.

The Clarendon Iron Works Company vs. Jacob Wessel. } Original Attachment

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFATION OF THE Court that the Defendant, Jacob Wessel, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the property levied upon sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
November 6.—10-6w.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE LOT IN THE TOWN OF WHITEVILLE FRONTing on the Public Square—improved.

1618 Acres, 3 miles North of Flemington Depot, on W. & M. R. R.

100 Acres, on Cypress Creek, in the neighborhood of Jas. Register.

186¼ Acres, on Black Creek, adjoing the lands of Caleb Spivey.

103 Acres, on Bright's Mill Branch, 4 miles North of Whiteville—unimproved.

A full description of above Lands is unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will wish to examine for themselves.

All, or any part of these tracts, will be sold low for cash, or on *one, two* and *three* years credit, where the payment is secured beyond doubt. Interest from date of purchase.

Whiteville, N. C., Nov. 27.—13-4t* T. S. MEMORY.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
IN EQUITY.

William J. Pigford and others. } FALL TERM, A. D. 1857. Petition for sale of Land.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity, in the above cause, made at the last Term, I shall offer for sale, at public Auction, at Leesburg, New Hanover county, on the 26th of December, a tract of Land, lying in the county of New Hanover, in or near the Washington District, containing about 183 acres, and bounded by the lands of Archibald McMillan, David Rooks, and Rufus Garriss.

TERMS.—5 per cent. cash—the balance on twelve months time; purchaser giving bond with good security.

Given under my hand at office, this, 27th of November, A. D. 1857. A. M. WADDELL,
Dec. 4—14-tds. Clerk and Master in Equity.

NEGROES FOR SALE!

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of the County of Duplin, State of North Carolina, made at October Term, A. D., 1857, I will sell to the highest bidder for *cash*, at the Court House door in Kenansville, on Saturday, the 2d day of next January, the following *valuable negro slaves*, viz: BESS, Sr., WRIGHT, KENAN, DORCAS, CAROLINE, ELIZA, PEEN, SANDERS, and BESS, Jr., belonging to the heirs at law of the late Arthur Murray, deceased.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Commissioner.
November 25th, A. D., 1857 14-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Duplin County.

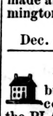
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D., 1857.

"ORDERED, as one of the general rules of this Court, that, hereafter, the Docket of Civil Causes shall be taken up on Monday of each term, and proceeded with until Wednesday evening; and that Thursday of each term is appointed as the day on which the Calender of cases on the State Docket shall be taken up, and the same proceeded with until the whole is finished; and that all parties and witnesses be recognized and summoned to appear accordingly.

"And it is further ordered, that the Clerk of this Court give notice of this rule, as required by the Statute in such cases made and provided, and that it be published in the Wilmington Journal for six successive weeks."

Test, JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
Dec. 4th, 1857.—14-6t.

LANDS FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS lying in Duplin county, on Muddy Creek and Stafford Swamp. Also, the PLANTATION where he now resides, and the adjoining tracts, containing about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, 500 or 600 acres of which are cleared, and is good farming land.—A considerable quantity of Turpentine can also be made on the balance of these lands. There is a good GRIST MILL within sight of the dwelling. These lands are within five or six miles of Chincapin Landing.

Also, one other tract lying on the Back Swamp, containing thirteen or fourteen hundred acres of Turpentine land,—three sets of Boxes already cut—balance are round trees, and within about eight or nine miles of Chincapin Landing.

Also, one other tract lying on Chincapin Road, containing two hundred and sixty acres.

All the above property will be sold low for cash, or good Notes. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises. BENJ. LANIER.
Duplin county, N. C., Dec. 4, 1857 14-3m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBEWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

BEING DESIROUS TO BRING INTO A STATE OF cultivation some SWAMP LAND, partially ditched, I offer to rent or lease, for a year or years, two-thirds of my upland, including the land tilled this year. Also, some Swamp Land to let, for ditching, and putting in tillable order, on favorable terms. Apply to

CHAS. H. ALEXANDER.
Topsail Sound, N. C., Nov. 27, 1757.—13-3t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
IN EQUITY.

Owen Holmes, and wife, and others. } Petition to sell real estate.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity made at the last Term, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the Market House in the Town of Wilmington, on the 4th day of January next, a tract of land situated on Topsail Sound in New Hanover County, containing two hundred and fifty acres, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake in Rich Inlet Creek, running thence N. 45 deg. W. 350 poles to a stake in Moore's head line in the Black Swamp, thence S. 40 deg. W. 120 poles to a small bay tree; thence S. 50 deg. E. 350 poles to an oak, (Corbin's Corner, now Nixon's Corner,) thence N. 40 deg. East to the beginning.

The terms are five *per cent.* cash, and bonds with good security at one, two and three years, with interest from date, for the balance.

Given under my hand, at office, the 10th day of November, 1857. A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
Nov. 13th, 1857 11-4t

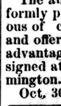
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1857.

Willard & Curtis, vs. Jas. A. Whipple, Master of the Schr. Arcade. } Orignal Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFATION OF THE Court that the Defendant, James A. Whipple, Master of the Schr. Arcade, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the nex term of this Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the property levied upon sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTINC, Clerk.
November 6-10-6t.

RICE PLANTATION FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, upon liberal terms, his RICE PLANTATION, known as SCHAW FIELDS, situated on the North-West branch of the Cape Fear River, about five miles from Wilmington. There are 130 acres of valuable RICE LAND, 110 acres of which are under bank and ditch, with good trunks.

210 acres of good UPLAND, 85 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, and equal to any upland on the river.

There is on the place a commodious Barn, newly built, and good Negro Houses.

The above plantation is admirably located, and has uniformly produced excellent crops. The undersigned is desirous of concentrating his force upon his other plantation, and offers the above valuable place for sale upon the most advantageous terms. For terms of sale, apply to the undersigned at the Hermitage, or to M. LONDON, Esq., at Wilmington. H. W. BURGWIN.
Oct. 30.—47&10-6t.

From the Knickerbocker.

FARMER STUBBINS.

By his broad hearth stone, one summer night.
Sat pious farmer Stubbins;
The flames shot up in eddies bright,
Climbing up to such a height
That all the room was robed in light,
Including Mr. Stubbins;
While whittling a stick at his farther's right,
Sat the eldest son of Stubbins,

Spreading the old deal table out,
Was the "better half" of Stubbins;
The steam gushed hot from the kettle's snout,
And merrily joggeled the lid about
To a lively tune, which is hummed without
The ken of Mrs. Stubbins;
But had she known the air, no doubt
'Twould have shocked the good dame Stubbins.

A hearty meal, that close of day,
Ate pious farmer Stubbins;
And when the things were cleared away,
The Stubbinses kneeled them down to pray;
Old man, old dame, and Ned, and May—
Lord bless the name of Stubbins!
And ye the gossips all did say,
A *sinner* was "old Stubbins."

"My family from every harm
Lord, keep," prayed pious Stubbins,
"And let the corn upon my farm
Yield ears as long as Thy servant's arm;
Yea, Lord, as long as my Betsey's arm,
And none of your little nubbins!"
And sure religion hath a charm
For may such as Stubbins.

Chicago, Ill., 1857. BILL GUBBINS.

Further from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—At a meeting held at Lawrence on the 19th ult., for the purpose of considering the action of the late constitutional convention, resolutions were adopted declaring the Lecompton constitution to be a gross violation of the expressed wishes of the people of Kansas, a fraud begotten of fraud, and solemnly pledging themselves to resist to the last all attempts to thrust it upon them; repudiating the election proposed to be held on the 21st of December; and suggesting that if the territorial executive does not immediately call a special session of the Legislature of the Territory, that Governor Robinson should call a special session of the State Legislature at the earliest moment.

A resolution was adopted recommending the appointment of a local vigilance committee, and a determination to sustain the action of that committee. E. B. Whitman presided, and speeches were made by Lane, Robinson and others. Several of the pro-slavery papers of the Territory have taken strong grounds against the constitution.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In obedience to the command of the Constitution, it has now become my duty "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures" as I judge to be "necessary and expedient."

But first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous benefits which He has bestowed upon this people; and our united prayers ought

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1857.

The President's Message.

We lay this long and ably-written document before our readers, and commend it to their careful perusal. Apart from the interest attaching to the first official utterance of a new chief magistrate, the message has claims upon our attention due to the gravity of the subjects discussed therein, the clear and satisfactory manner in which they are presented, and the manly and patriotic spirit which the President has brought to their consideration. The message, as a whole, will give satisfaction to the great majority of conservative and right-thinking men in the country, although a perfect coincidence of opinion with reference to all its statements and recommendations, is neither to be expected nor hoped for.

After a fitting acknowledgment of the blessings which Providence has bestowed upon us as a people, and a suitable expression of thankfulness for the prosperity we have enjoyed, the President turns to a consideration of the causes which have operated to check that prosperity for a time, and to subject us to financial distress and embarrassment, in the midst of abundant crops and remunerative prices for our produce. "It is apparent," he says, "that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculation and gambling in stocks." To the alternate inflations and contractions of this currency are due the periodical revulsions which sweep, and, while the system remains as it is, must continue to sweep over the country.

Congress, in the opinion of the President, possesses the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States, and he strongly recommends its exercise. This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments should produce its civil death. The instinct of self-preservation would then compel it to perform its duties in such a manner as to escape the penalty and preserve its life.

The President reviews the progress of the negotiations which have, from time to time, been carried on between the United States and Grent Britain, having in view the settlement of all open questions pertaining to the Central American States, and the inter-oceanic transit through such States. These negotiations are still open, and their position is unchanged, but with strong hopes that a satisfactory arrangement may be arrived at.

Our relations with all European governments are of the most friendly character, with the exception of Spain. Our demands for redress on account of outrages upon our citizens are met with the objection that Congress has never made the appropriation recommended by President Polk, in his aenual message of December, 1847, "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." The claim of these people is believed to be just, and the appropriation is commended to the favorable considerations of Congress.

A treaty has been made with Persia, and a Commissioner has been sent out to China to co-operate in every peaceful and honorable way, with the envoys of other nations, in endeavoring to effect the negotiation of a fair commercial treaty with the Chinese Empire.

The President is wholly opposed to fillibustering, as wrong in itself, as tending to injure our trade and our national character, as well as to prevent peaceful emigration from the United States to Nicaragua, while it keeps the transit route so unsafe and unsettled as to be virtually useless.

There are some difficulties with Paraguay.

In regard to Kanzas, the President says that he never doubted that it was the intention of Congress that the people of Kansas should decide the question of slavery or no slavery for themselves, nor did he question that the convention to frame a constitution would leave it to the people of Kansas themselves to decide this question by a direct vote. He says:—"On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Governor Walker of the 28th of May last, I merely said that when "a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the territory they must be protected in their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair and proper expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence. In expressing this opinion, it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against slavery."

The President regards the Constitutional Convention of Kanzas as having been legally elected and fairly constituted. If any parties in the Territory refused to vote, it was their own choice and their own fault. He thinks that by submitting the question of slavery or no slavery to the popular vote, the spirit and meaning of the organic law has been complied with. He recommends the admission of the State on that constitution, with or without slavery, as the popular vote may determine. In any event the rights of property in the slaves now in the territory, are reserved, as they ought to be.

The President avows his determination to put down the Utah insurrection at all hazards, and asks for four additional regiments.

He thinks it possible that a loan may be necessary and asks for authority to issue Treasury notes. Recommends the building of ten war steamers of light draught. Favours the policy of extending aid in every Constitutional way to the construction of a Pacific Railroad.

Report of the Postmaster General.

We have before us the first report of Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster-General, made to the President of the United States and bearing date December 1, 1857.

The Postmaster-General states that, since entering on the administration of the Post Office Department, he has ventured on no new theories, nor attempted any inovations on the well-tried system established and practised upon by his predecessors. He has contented himself with endeavouring to enlarge and perfect existing arrangements.

The total number of Post Offices at this time is 27,-148, being a nett increase within the fiscal year of 1021. 4,767 Postmasters have been appointed within the year, of whom 1,681 were appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by the removal of the incumbents.

On the 30th June last, there were in operation 7,888 mail routes, with an aggregate length of 242,601 miles divided as follows:—22,543 miles by railroad; 15,245 by steamboat; 49,329 by coach; 155,497 by "inferior grades" of service, meaning thereby, horse and sulkey mails, etc. Total annual transportation of mails 74,-906,067. Total cost of transportation $6,622,046. On railroad routes the mails were carried 24,267,944 miles during the year, at a cost of $2,559,847, being at the rate of 10½ cents per mile; on steamboats 4,518,119 miles at $991,998,—about 22 cents per mile; on coaches 19,090,933 miles at $1,410,826—about 7 2-5 cents per mile; on "inferior grades" 27,029,74 miles at $1,659,375—about 6 cents per mile. From this it appears that steamboat is the most expensive, in proportion to the amount of service rendered.

The whole amount of transportation has been increased 5 per cent. within the year, and the whole expenses 9 7-10 per cent. The railroad transportation has been increased 11 2-10 per cent. and the cost thereof 11 8-10 per cent. The steamboat transportation has been increased 6½ per cent. and the cost of transportation 15 2-10 per cent.

In the coach and inferior routes there has been little change, while the extension of railroad routes in 20 States has been 2,207 miles, at an additional cost of $249,458; of this extension 184 miles have been in N. Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, at an additional expense of $19,899.

On the 30th June last there were in service 406 route agents, at a compensation of $310,900; 45 local agents, at $28,488; and 1,335 mail messengers, at $160,425; making a total of $499,813. This amount with the increased cost of service commencing 1st July under new contracts ($120,044) added to the cost of service as in operation on the 30th of June last, (6,522,046,) makes the total amount for the current year $7,241,903.

The aggregate expenditures of the Department for the year ending June 30th 1857 were $11,508,057 93, and the gross receipts for the same period were $7,353,-951 76.

But if to the gross sum above stated be added the permament annual appropriations made by the acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, in compensation for services rendered to the government in the transportation and delivery of franked matter, the whole revenue of the year will be $8,053,951 76, being $3,453,-718 40 less than the expenditures.

The expenditures of the Department for the current year, to be made in accordance with and under the authority of law, are estimated at $12,053,247; the estimated gross revenue $7,795,188. To meet the deficiency, appropriations, in addition to those already made, will be required to the amount of $1,469,173.

The Postmaster General refers to the outline of a plan for the introduction of the system of money orders into this country, which had been submitted by his predecessor to the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, but never acted upon. The idea is for the transmission of small sums by means of orders drawn by one pastmaster on another. A system of remitting sums of money not exceeding £5 sterling ($25) in amount, was adopted by the British Post Office Department in 1839, and while in the first year the orders issued amounted in value to only £313,124, in 1856 they amounted £11,805,562. By referring to the matter, the Postmaster General would appear to favor the plan, but he forbears to urge it.

The contracts for the conveyance of mails by steamships to Havre and Bremen having expired on the 1st of June last, temporary contracts were made for the continuance of this service, the compensation given being the amount of United States postages, sea and inland, accruing from the mails conveyed. This is cheaper than under the former contracts. The amount of the postages accruing to the Havre line, during the past year, was $90,042, and to the Bremen line, $124,193. Formerly the compensation to the Havre line was $150,000, and to the Bremen line $200,000. The Postmaster-General says he shall deem it fortunate if the present temporary arrangements lead, as he trusts they may, to the adoption, as a system, of a self-sustaining ocean mail service.

The amount of postages on mails transported during the year by the steamers of the Colins Line was $210,-463 03, which is a heavy decrease as compared with the amount ($461,575 94) of the previous fiscal year.—About two-thirds of the mails passing between the United States and England, goes in British steamers.

After some space devoted to express agents, the Postmaster-General refers to the great Northern and Southern route between New York and New Orleans, the great terminal points of Northern and Southern travel and trade—the great importing and exporting cities of the country.

The line between New York and New Orleans is composed of sixteen different links or routes. The schedule time by contract with all these parties is six days; but during the year ending 31st March, 1857, only 159 mails reached New Orleans in six days from New York, and 161 were carried through in six days from New Orleans to New York, while on thirty-five days during that year no New York mail was received at New Orleans, and on ninety-seven days, no New Orleans mail was received at New York. The average time from New York to New Orleans was seven days and three hours. The causes assigned for these failures and delays are such as these:—"Cars off the track," "collision of trains," "Machinery deranged," "snow storms and ice," etc., etc.

In connection with this matter we think it as well to copy in full that part of the report which relates to a line of travel which is beginning to engage the attention of persons interested in our railroads, because of the influence it may have upon through travel. We allude to the Railroad across the peninsula of Florida, from Fernandina to Cedar Key. The report says:—

Among the routes established by law during the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress were two described in the following words, viz: "From Cedar Key, Florida, to New Orleans, Louisiana, in steamers." "From Fernandina, Florida, to New York, New York, in steamers."

In advertising these routes, the department, believing that they were designed, in connexion with a railroad in course of construction across the peninsula of Florida, from Fernandina to Cedar Key, to constitute a new route from New York to New Orleans, with a view to the speedier and more certain transmission of the great northern and southern mails, invited bids for tri-weekly and also for daily service, and requested bidders to state the least time in which they would guaranty to perform the trip. The railroad part of the line was not embraced in the advertisement, the act of 1845 (section 19) authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the mails on railroads with or without advertising.

In response to the invitations of the department, the Florida Railroad Company presented the following proposals, viz:

1st. To carry the mails tri-weekly in steamers between Cedar Key and New Orleans, the trip to be performed in thirty-eight hours each way, at $110,000 per annum.

2d. To carry the mails tri-weekly in steamers between Fernandina and New York, the trip to be performed in seventy-five hours each way, at $165,000 per annum.

3d. To carry the mails tri-weekly or daily in steamers from New York to Fernandina, thence by railroad across the penensula of Florida to Cedar Key, and thence in steamers to New Orleans, and back, the trip each way to be performed within five days, at $300,000 per annum for tri-weekly, or $500,000 per annum for daily service—to commence on the completion of the railroad between Fernandina and Cedar Key, and the contract to be renewed for four years from the expiration of that current term, (i. e., June 30, 1859.)

In a subsequent correspondence between the department and the bidders they gave assurance of their ability to perform the through trip ordinarily within four days, and stated that in fixing five as the limit they had allowed ample margin for any such detentions as were likely to result from accidents, head winds, or storms. They also submitted the following notifications of their proposals, viz:

"The company will perform a daily service throughout the year for the sum of $456,250.

"To insure a five-days mail, they will guaranty the time; or, in other words, no pay will be demanded for any trip not performed within five days between the terminal points of the route, viz: New York and New Orleans.

"The company will also stipulate that at any time during the contract, when required by the department, upon three months' notification, they will convey a mail from Cedar Key to Aspinwall, Greytown, or Huasacualco, (as preferred by the department,) and back, twice monthly, and from Cedar Key to Key West and Havana and back twice monthly, the compensation for both services to be $100,000 per annum.

"The time between Cedar Key and Aspinwall, guarantied not to exceed one hundred and twenty hours, and between Cedar Key and Havana not to exceed thirty-five hours.

"If Greytown or Huasacualco be selected, the time to be proportionately reduced.

"The service to Havana and the Pacific crossing to start from Tampa, instead of Cedar Key, when the road to that point is completed."

The transportation of the great northern and southern mails by the proposed new route would obviously be free from many of the causes of interruption and delay to which the land route is subject. The whole line would be under contract to a single party, with a schedule fixing the period within which the entire trip should be performed; whereas, by the present arrangement, sixteen different parties are employed in the service, with separate schedules, each of which must be exactly complied with to insure the performance of the through trip in contract time. The running time proposed, also is one day less than the least which it has proved practicable to transport the mails by land, and more than two days less than the actual average. The liability of mails to depredation and to misdirection by frequent over-hauling and distribution would be obviated, in the proposed arrangement, by enclosing the matter in crates or boxes in New York or New Orleans and transporting it unopened to its destination; and thus, also, the abrasion of packages, with the consequent liability to loss of directions, &c., would be prevented—a consideration of no smal value, in view of the generally bad condition of the document mail in its arrival on the southwestern States, and the too frequent failure of such matters to reach its proper distination.

The establishment of the proposed service, while it would not interfere with the carriage of the local mails on the inland route, would relieve the department from, liability to embarrassments under which it has at times been placed in consequence of being dependent on a single line for the transmisson of the through mails; and it would be productive, both to the department and the public, of other advantages naturally arising from the competition it would create.

The inducement it would offer to the mercantile community to insure the due transmission of their communications by duplicate letters, to be forwarded by both routes, would be a source of increased revenue of the department; and the greater speed and certainty it promises would have the effect of relieving the mail service to some extent, from the competition of the telegraph.

By conveying the mails for California upon the proposed route as far as Cedar Key, and forwarding them thence by a separate steamer to Aspinwall, Greytown, or Hausacualco, and by substituting the branch proposed from Ceder Key to Key West and Havana for the present Charleston and Havana line, and for that part of the New Orleans and Key West line between Cedar Key and Key West—say half the route—an annual saving of $285,000 would be effected. In such event, this saving should be deducted from the cost of the proposed daily service, to show the net additional expense to the department, which would thus be reduced to $181,250 per annum.

Upon the question of accepting the proposals for this service, considering the uncertainty of the period at which the railroad portion of the proposed line will be completed, I have been unable, thus far, to announce to the bidders any definitive determination. But the subject is referred to here because it is deemed to be one of vast public interest, in view of the promise which the contemplated new arrangement affords of so materially facilitating the communication between the two sections and two great commercial capitals of the country.

It is evident that the Department looks forward to the above route with much favour.

A good portion of the balance of the report is occupied with matter referring to the awarding of the contract and the fixing of the route for the conveyance of the overland mail to California.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The first report of Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, made to the President, bears date Dec. 3, 1857. His report treats of the Public Lands—Indian Affairs—Pensions—the District of Columbia and the Patent office.

He states that the whole amount of the public domain, covers a surface, exclusive of water, of one thousand four hundred and fifty millions of acres. It was acquired by cession from the original thirteen States, by the Louisiana and Florida purchase, by the treaty with Mexico ceding California and New Mexico, by the arrangement with Texas, and more recently by the Gadsden purchase from Mexico.

The surveying system is now organized into twelve different districts, and the lines of the public surveys have already been extended over more than one-fourth of the whole surface of the public domain.

That surface, as heretofore stated, is....1,450,000,000 acres.
Of this, there have been surveyed and prepared for market, of net public lands, that is, exclusive of school lands, &c.... 401,604,988 acres,
Of which quantity.... 57,442,870 acres have never been offered, and are, consequently, now liable to public sale; in addition to which, there were upwards of.... 80,000,000 acres subject to entry at private sale on the 30th September last.

Of the public domain, there have been disposed of by private claims, grants, sales, &c., embracing surveyed and unsurveyed land.... 363,862,464 acres,
which, deducted from the whole surface, as above stated, leaves undisposed of an area of.... 1,086,137,536 acres.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, and the quarter ending September 30, 1857, public lands have been surveyed and reported to the extent of.... 22,889,461.00 acres.
During the same period.... 21,160,037.27 acres have been disposed of, as follows:
For cash.... 5,300,550.31 acres.
Located with military warrants.... 7,381,010.00 "
Returned under swamp land grant.... 3,362, 475.96 "
Estimated quantity of railroad grants, of March, 1857.... 5,116,000.00 "

The amount of money received on cash sales is $4,225,908 18.

This shows a falling off of land receipts from those for the corresponding period of the preceding year of $5,322,145 99. With a falling off during the same period, in the *location* of lands with warrants, of more than 20 per cent.

Whatever may have been the cause of this diminution, the fact demonstrates that, long before the prostration of all credit by the suspension of the banking institutions, the investment in wild lands had greatly decreased.

The report approves of the pre-emption system in favor of actual settlers, and recommends certain modifications in order to perfect the system and render its operations uniform.

The Indian tribes within our limits number about three hundred and twenty-five thousand souls, divisible into three classes. The wild Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories—the somewhat less ferocious tribes of California, Utah, Texas and New Mexico—and the tribes on the reserves west of the Mississippi, many of whom are rapidly advancing in civilization and industry. About three-fourths of the whole number of Indians within the limits of the United States may be classed as wild.

The report makes different recommendations, the object being to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes as the only means of preventing their extinction. It looks forward to the time when the civilized Chocktaws, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Creeks may be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens, perhaps as constituting a State.

The Secretary does not think that children or grandchildren of revolutionary or other soldiers are entitled to receive the amounts which might or ought to have been granted to such soldiers, but were not granted. They are only entitled to the arrears of such pensions as were actually payable, but not paid. Up to the 30th June, 1857, over sixty-one millions of dollars has been paid in money to revolutionary soldiers and their widows, besides large donations of land.

It is suggested that the District of Columbia should be entitled to have a delegate in Congress in the same way as a territory. It contains seventy-five thousand citizens.

Here follow a mass of details and suggestions of no striking interest, relating to the public buildings, the Courts, the Patent Office, etc.

A New Organ.

A new organ has just been placed in the Presbyterian Church, in this town, as a substitute for one which had become quite defective and useless. The new instrument, which is a large and powerful one, was played last Sabbath, for the first time, and much to the satisfaction of the congregation, by Mr. J. Pirsson. We subjoin a list of the stops, from which amateurs may infer the character and size of the organ:

GREAT ORGAN.	SWELL.
1. Open Diapason.	1. Stopp'd Diapason.
2. Stopp'd Diapason.	2. Flute.
3. Clarabella.	3. Dulciana.
4. Gamba.	4. Principal.
5. Principal.	5. Hautboy.
6. Flageolet.	6. Cornet. 3 ranks.
7. Trumpet.	CHOIR ORGAN.
8. Double Diapason, open Pedals.	1. Stopp'd Diapason. 2. Principal.
9. Coupler, Great Organ and Pedals.	3. Coupler, Swell and Great Organ.

The new organ is from the establishment of Henry Erben, of New York, a well-known organ builder. Its cost was $2,000.

Congress.

On Monday at 12 o'clock the Senate met and was called to order by the Secretary; forty-eight Senators being present. A letter was read from Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States, and *ex officio* President of the Senate, in which he stated that he should not be able to be present at the opening of the session. Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was chosen President *pro tem*. The new Senators were sworn in by Hon. J. D. Bright, the oldest member of the Senate present.

A resolution was passed informing the House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business. The hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered. The Senate then went into a short executive session, and shortly after the re-opening of the doors adjourned.

The House of Representatives met at 12 o'clock. The roll was called by Mr. Collum, the Clerk of the last House, when it appearing that a quorum was present, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker by a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, nominated James L. Orr, a representative from the State of South Carolina, for that position; remarking "he is the democratic nominee."

The Clerk, as a preliminary, appointed the following named gentlemen as tellers: Messrs Jones of Tennesse, Banks of Massachusetts, Morris of Pennsylvania, and Clingman of North Carolina.

Mr. Banks nominated Galusha A. Grow, a representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

The result of the vote was as follows:

For James L. Orr	128
Galusha A. Grow	84
V. B. Horton	1
L. D. Campbell	3
E. P. Blair, jr.	1
E. K. Zollicoffer	3
H. Winter Davis	2
J. R. Ricaud	2
H. Marshall	1
Whole number of votes	225
Necessary to a choice	113

Mr. Orr was then declared duly elected Speaker.

All the members from North Carolina, including Mr. Gilmer, voted for Mr. Orr.

The annunciation by the Clerk that Mr. Orr had been elected was greeted with applause both from the floor and the galleries.

The Clerk requested Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair, which they did; when the oath was administered to him by Mr. Giddings, the oldest member present.

Mr. Orr then spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me to preside over your deliberations. The delicate and responsible duties of the Chair will be comparatively light if I shall be so fortunate, as doubtless I will be, to secure your cordial co-operation in the despatch of the business of the House, in maintaining its dignity, and preserving its decorum. The rules which you may adopt for your government I shall seek to administer firmly, faithfully and impartially. The great interests confided to us by the people of this confederacy admonish us to cultivate a patriotism as expansive as the republic itself; and I cherish the ardent hope that our public duties here may be discharged in such a manner as to promote the interests and the happiness of the people, to uphold the constitution, maintain the Union in its integrity, quicken the prosperity of the States of the Union, and build up the greatness and the glory of our common country. [Loud and continued applause.]

Hon. James C. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk, having received the same number of votes as Mr. Orr did for Speaker, 128. Mr. Glossbrenner, of Pennsylvania, was elected Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Hackney, of Virginia, Doorkeeper, and Mr. Cluskey appointed Postmaster by resolution.

A committee was appointed, on the part of the House, to join with a committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him of the organization of both Houses, and their readiness to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

The organization seems to have been very handsomely and quietly effected. The *Union* says that Mr. Orr, the Speaker elect, is in his thirty-sixth year. We had thought him older, and we still have some doubts about it. He is a gentleman of tact, promptness and ability, and will make a good Speaker.

The great bone of contention still remaining is the public printing. Members openly denounce Wendell, the present printer as corrupt, and say that if he is the nominee of the Democratic caucus, they will bolt.—Nothing has, so far, been settled with reference to this matter. Mr. Banks, the Editor of the Petersburg *Democrat* is a candidate, but his name appears to have been withdrawn for the time being.

The Message was of course sent in yesterday, and will reach us to-night, if nothing happens. It is long, filling *nine* columns of the *Union* newspaper. Meanwhile we present abstracts of the reports of the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, so as to get through with the pressure of executive documents as soon as possible.

☞ We have before us, and ought earlier to have noticed the address delivered before the Agricultural Society of Duplin County, Nov. 6th, 1857, by W. W. Holden, Esq.

We promise ourselves much pleasure from a more careful perusal than we have yet been able to give it.—From the slight examination which we have made, we are satisfied that it is an eminently practical address, abounding in facts, and replete with valuable suggestions.

By the way, we ought also to have sooner stated that Mr. Perkins, of the Clinton Independent, proposes to issue an agricultural paper at that place, provided he can obtain one thousand subscribers. We trust that he may do so. We think he will make a good and a useful journal. He will be backed by a mighty clever set of farmers.

Want of Confidence.

The deranged state of trade is producing anomalous results. Formerly, the exportation of specie from one country to another, indicated that exchange was against the country sending out the specie, for otherwise, bills drawn against produce would be bought and forwarded as the more convenient and satisfactory remittance.—Then specie went like the tide, all one way, just as the current might be setting for the time. Now the case is different. No man cares to buy a bill upon Europe for the purpose of making a remittance, since the house upon which it is drawn may have failed before the bill can be presented and paid on the other side. So we see a vessel arriving at New York to-day with specie from Liverpool, while another vessel sails to-morrow from N. York, carrying specie back to Liverpool.

The same is the case with produce. No man cares for purchasing for shipment, since he does not know to whom it is safe to ship. Stagnation is the result, and must continue to be so for some time to come.

☞ Coroner John A. Parker held an inquest on Monday over the body of a colored man, named "Henry," the property of Rev. Allan McCorquodale, of Cumberland county. Henry fell accidently from a flat on the Cape Fear, about two weeks since. His body was recovered on Sunday evening last. Verdict—Accidental Drowning.

☞ John W. Cameron, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Fayetteville Argus, offers that establishment for sale, being desirous to devote the whole of his time to his profession. It is stated that the subscription list is large, and the advertisement and job work of the concern very considerable.

Constitution of Kansas.

The Washington Union, of Saturday, publishes at length the Constitution, as agreed upon by the Constitutional Convention of the Territory of Kansas, with a view to the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State. It is too long for our columns, and, we think for the patience of most of our readers; we therefore content ourselves with a brief synopsis.

A preliminary "Ordinance" surrenders, on behalf of the future State, all right to tax the lands or other property of the United States within her borders, if certain conditions shall be accepted and agreed to by the United States. Said conditions as follows:—1st. Four sections in every township to be reserved for school purposes:—2d. All Salt Springs and valuable mines to be granted to the State for her use and to be managed by her as she may choose:—3d. Five per cent. of the nett proceeds of all lands sold, within the State, shall, after deducting all expenses, be paid to said State:—4th. Two entire townships shall be reserved for a University, and 5th. Alternate sections of land shall be given for the construction of two railroads—one traversing the new State from East to West, the other from North to South.

The first article of the Constitution defines the boundaries of the new State. The second prescribes that none of the counties now organized on the Kansas or Missouri Rivers, shall ever be reduced to less than twenty-five miles square; nor shall any other county now organized, or hereafter to be organized, be reduced to less than five hundred miles square. The third article prescribes the distribution of the powers of the future government between the three departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The chief executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall be at least thirty years of age; shall have been a citizen of the United States for twenty years; shall have resided in Kansas at least five years next preceding the day of his election, or from the formation of this Constitution. He shall be elected for two years, and shall not be eligible for more than four out of any six years.

The Governor shall have the pardoning and the veto powers, under the accustomed restrictions, and shall receive a compensation for his services, to be fixed by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he is elected.

There shall be a Secretary of State, a Lieut. Governor, a State Treasurer and Auditor, all elected by the people of the State and holding their officers for two years. There shall also be in each county a Sheriff, Coroners, Treasurer and Surveyor, to be elected by the people of the county, and hold their offices for two years.

The Legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives; the Senators to be chosen for four, and the Representatives for two years. The sessions to be bienial; and one-half of the Senators to be changed at each session, while the other half hold on.—The number of Senators shall not be less than thirteen, nor more than thirty-three; of Representatives not less than thirty-nine, nor more than one hundred.

Sections 20 and 25 of the article relating to the Legislature are as follows, and are *good*. No *omnibus* "and for other purposes" bills. They are as follows:

SEC. 20. Every law enacted by the legislature shall embrace but one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title; and any extraneous matter introduced in a bill that shall pass shall be void; and no law shall be amended by its title, but in such case the act or section amended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of all civil officers of the State to use due diligence in the securing and rendition of persons held to service or labor in this State, either of the States or Territories of the United States; and the legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary for the honest and faithful carrying out of this provision of the constitution.

The closing section of the "Legislative Department" makes the first apportionment of Senators and Representatives. To this apportionment the Free State men object as unfair. It is impossible for us to say what weight this charge may be entitled to, as we know neither the counties nor their names nor their population. It would be useless for us to publish this scheme of distribution as it could convey no information to our readers.

The Judiciary shall consist of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Chancery Courts. Courts of Probate, and Justices of the Peace, and such other inferior Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time establish. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected for six years by the qualified voters of the whole State—the Judges of the Circuit and Chancery Courts for four years by the qualified voters of their Circuits or Chancery districts respectively. The Attorney General, District Attorneys, Clerks, and so forth shall also be elected.

That part relating to slavery is as follows:

SLAVERY.

SEC. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying the owners previous to their emancipation a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State: *Provided*, That such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrants: *And provided also*, That laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb; and, in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

[By a provision of the schedule annexed to the Constitution, it is ordered that the question shall be submitted to the voters of Kansas of "Constitution with slavery," or "Constitution with no slavery." If, on an examination of all the votes cast at an election to be held for the purpose, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes are cast for "Constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of the Convention. and slavery shall no longer exist in Kansas, except that the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with.]

Taxation shall be uniform, and the State may contract public debts, but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed five hundred thousand dollars.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. No lotteries shall be authorized by law as a source of revenue. The Legislature may create corporations by general or special laws on this subject—but all such special or general laws may be altered, amended, or repealed by the Legislature at any time.

SEC. 4. The legislature may incorporate banks of deposite and exchange, but such banks shall not issue any bills, notes, checks, or other paper as money.

SEC. 5. The legislature may incorporate one bank of discount and issue, with not more than two branches, provided that the act incorporating the said bank and branches thereof shall not take effect until it shall be submitted to the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and shall have been approved by a majority of all electors voting at such elections.

SEC. 6. The said bank and branches shall be mutually liable for each other's debts or liabilities for all paper, credits, or bills, issued representing money; and the stockholders in said bank or branches shall be individually responsible to an amount equal to the stock held by them for all debts or liabilities of said bank or branches, and no law shall be passed sanctioning, directly or indirectly, the suspension by said bank or its branches of specie payment.

SEC. 7. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank, nor shall the credit of the State be given or loaned in aid of any person, association, or incorporation; nor shall the State become a stockholder in any corporation or association.

Voting shall be by ballot. All male citizens of the United States, who shall have resided in the State one year and in the county, city or town where he may offer to vote three months preceding any election, shall be qualified as an elector.

☞ It will be seen by the reports of the news brought by the America, that the pressure in England is undiminished, and that fresh involvements and suspensions are daily reported. The fall in breadstuffs must result fatally to many houses engaged in that traffic, and mainly to those connected with the American trade.

A renewed effort to launch the *Leviathan*, formally known as the *Great Eastern*, has resulted in another failure. It was understood that the effort was not to have been made until the 2nd day of December. Perhaps it may be *again* made at time.

The very latest advices seem to intimate that a revival is beginning to be felt. Remittances are beginning to be received from the United States, and the position of the Bank of France is improving.

The next arrival from Europe will probably contain advices from India. They may be expected here next week.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—Yesterday forenoon, His Honor, Judge Person, had Elizabeth Post, a free woman of color, brought before him on a writ of *habeas corpus*, the facts as we learn them, being, that Elizabeth was sold or hired out for a term of years, by the court of Cumberland county, and her term, or the balance of it was assigned by the original hirer or purchaser, to James Bryant of Bladen county. Day before yesterday, said Bryant brought the woman down to Wilmington on board one of the steamboats, on the Cape Fear, and during the passage down, she overheard some conversation, leading her to believe that it was designed to carry her out of the State with the supposed intention of holding her as a slave. On a representation of the facts to His Honor, he issued a writ for the production of the woman, when upon an examination of the case, it appeared beyond question that she was a free woman, and she was consequently set at liberty. We believe she was found on board the Manchester cars. No one appeared to contest her claim.

☞ We have examined the details of the news brought by the America, but find little or nothing of interest in addition to that already published. The fact that the eminent banking house of Peabody & Co., was forced to call upon the Bank of England for an advance to the amount of a million sterling, shows the extent of the pressure occasioned by the failure of remittances from this side.

English funds still continue to improve, affording one symptom of reviving confidence.

The English papers, on cooler examination of the India news, take a less sanguine view of affairs than they did on the first receipt of the intelligence of the fall of Delhi. It is true that Delhi is in the hands of the British, *but its garrison is not*. It is true that Lucknow has been relieved, but the seige has not been raised. It is still surrounded by the Sepoys, and Havelock himself is in danger.

The fact is, that the rebel forces are comparatively unbroken, and have the power of numbers and organization sufficient to bid defiance to the present forces of the British Government in India. The fresh troops from Europe cannot have reached the theatre of the disturbances before the present date, when the re-conquest of the provinces of Central India will have to be entered upon.

Some disturbances had been threatened in the manufacturing districts in England, but as yet no overt act had been committed.

The abortive attempts to launch the steamship *Leviathan*, or Great Eastern, have cost over three hundred thousand dollars.

☞ A few years ago, there was a man in Boston named Tuckerman, quite a leader of fashion—a man of fast horses and great "financial ability," so great that they made him Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad Company, and then he went faster than ever. But after a while, these "rare and difficult times" began to be about, and people lost the "grande confidence," and took to looking a little closer into things, and they found that the great and fashionable Tuckerman had been carrying the game a little *too* far—he had been embezzling the funds of the Company in a most magnificent way.

Well, Tuckermann was taken up and brought before the courts and got out on bail, while his lawyers carried the case from one court to another, with a probability of smothering it up until the thing had "blown over." But then the lawyers must have money to keep them going, and, although Tuckerman had stolen magnificently, he had also spent magnificently, and his money ran out and the war could not be carried on much longer. Then the man of genius became apparent—his resources developed themselves. He determined to raise the wind. Like Dick Turpin he took to the road.

He took to traveling between New York and Boston, on Saturday nights, when no agent accompanied the mails—to going into the car where the bags were, for the purpose of smoking—then he slid out the bags, or such as he thought best, and took the contents, to keep the wheels of justice moving. He did this for weeks, but at last got caught. Ingenious but unfortunate Tuckerman.

MILITARY ELECTION.—On Tuesday last, E. D. Hall, Esq., was unanimously elected Captain of the Wilmington Light Infantry.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—*Senate.*—The President's message was received and read.

Messrs. Douglas and Stuart dissented from the position in the message regarding the Lecompton Convention, they considering that the Nebraska-Kansas act has not been carried out, insomuch as it does not allow the people to frame their own domestic institutions.

Messrs. Seward, Hale and Trumbull also dissented from the positions of the message.

Messrs. Davis, of Miss., and Mason, supported the message in respect to its positions on the affairs of Kansas.

House.—Mr. Clemens of Virginia, made a personal explanation, exonerating Mr. Wendell individually from the recent charges of bribery in order to secure his re-election as Public Printer.

Mr. Smith of Virginia, moved a postponement of the election of Printer, and the appointment of a committee to inquire into the present system of printing.

Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, recommended a curtailment in the amount of printing, on the ground that many public documents were worthless.

A spirited debate ensued, during which the President's Message was received and read.

Ship Wreck.

NORFOLK, Dec. 8.—The ship Eva Dorotha, Gutyear, master, from Bremen bound to Baltimore, was wrecked near Cape Henry. Two hundred and sixty passengers and the crew were saved. The vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2.—The British mail steamer America arrived here this morning with European dates to the 21st November.

Cotton on Friday, at Liverpool closed very dull, and prices were nominal at ⅛ to ¼d. decline. Breadstuffs were dull, and slightly lower. Provisions closed dull.—Money was essentially changed—Consols 89¾a90.

Other heavy failures have occurred in England.

An eminent American house in London had been in difficulties, but had recovered.

The money presure in England was undiminished.

The continential market was improving.

Another unsuccessful attempt had been made to launch the steamer Leviathan.

The political news is of little importance.

The America brings only about $125,000 in specie.

The house of Messrs. Peabody & Co., American bankers, was relieved from the temporary embarrassments by the Bank, to the amount of £1,000,000, and got over its difficulties without loss.

Cotton—sales to speculators, 3,500 bales; to exporters, 2,000. Estimated amount of sales on Friday, 2,000. The market irregular, and with a declining tendency.

	Orleans.	Mobile.	Uplands.
Fair	7¼	6⅞a7⅛	6¾a7
Middling	6⅞	6¾	6⅝

Stock in port 326,000, including 157,000 of American.

Breadstuffs closed with a declining tendency. Flour very dull, at 1s decline since Tuesday. Wheat dull, at a decline of 3d. a 6d. Corn very dull at 6d. a 1s. decline.

Provisions were dull. Closed heavy at a slight decline on all qualities. Bacon was dull, with a slight decline on all qualities. Lard heavy and quotations nominal.

General produce—sugar closed quiet at last quotations. Rice is heavy. Rosin dull at 4s. a 4s. 2d. for common. Spirits Turpentine dull at 31s. a 31s. 6d.—American stocks were inactive.

Havre markets.—Cotton closed quiet—sales of the week 35,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were buoyant and all kinds had considerably advanced throughout France.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The America arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning.

ENGLAND.—Applications for discount at the Bank of England were increasing.

Among the failures are Garrison, Huffel & Co., in the American trade, for £600,000.

The probability of a further advance in bank rates was discussed; but it was thought that the large arrivals of gold would render it unnecessary.

The advances by the Bank to the house of Peabody & Co., were made on the scurities from the private resources of the firm.

Advices from Paris say that the American houses were beginning to receive remittances, and that the condition of the Bank of France was improving.

The stoppage of the Wolverhampton Bank caused many failures in the iron districts.

The latest London advices note a decided improvement in financial matters. The only suspension announced was that of J. R. Thompson & Co., largely in the colonial trade, with liabilities to the amount of between two and three hundred thousand pounds.

Riots had occurred at Nottingham among the workmen, but they were quelled by the police.

The America in coming out of Liverpool passed the Persia going in.

SPAIN.—A republican conspiracy had been detected at Barcelonia, having ramifications in France.

GERMANY.—The powder mills at Mayence had exploded, destroying a portion of the city, killing 50 and wounding 500.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Depression of Cotton—Great Losses—Closing of Manufactories—Abundance of Money—American Stocks, &c.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2.—The foreign letters regarding cotton represent the feeling as one of great depression, and immense sacrifices have been made for the purpose of raising money. Middling had been forced off at 6⅞ per lb., being a decline within four weeks of 5 cents per lb. in American currency. Much of it had been held several months and the losses sustained are very severe. It is feared that still greater ones will yet be encountered.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is almost at a stand. Several mills were about closing.

London letters represent money as abundant in the stock exchange at 3 per cent on consols. The discount houses were loaning at ½ to 1 per cent below the bank rates.

American stock were more steady in consequence of the favorable advices from New York. Several large English houses were assisted by the banks otherwise their failure would have been inevitable.

Money matters on the continent were less threatening.

The panic at Glasgow and in Ireland was subsiding.

Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The steamer Baltic arrived off Sandy Hook at an early hour this morning, and from there we have the following summary of her advices, which are to the 25th ult.

The Baltic brings £9,000 in specie. Among her passengers is Peter Parker, late minister to China.

The steamer Persia arrived out on the 21st, and the City of Baltimore on the 25th.

The yellow fever was very bad at Lisbon. The deaths averaged 80 daily.

Prince Gugami, the Russian Governor-General of Rutais and Mongrelia, had been assassinated by one of the sovereign princes of Mongrelia.

The Banks of England and France are both gaining bullion rapidly.

There is nothing later from India. Generals Havelock and Wilson have both been baroneted.

Later and Important from Yucatan.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The Mexican schooner Eduardo has arrived here. She reports having spoke the armed schooner Corinna, with three weeks' later news from Yucatan. Sisal had been bombarded and captured by the revolutionists. Campeachy still held out, but was hotly besieged by the government troops. A heavy cannonading was heard from the town and the besiegers the whole of the 18th ult. until midnight.

Ex-President Pierce in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Dec. 2.—To-day ex-President Pierce visited the navy-yard, the Pennsylvania, and the Powhatan. He was entertained on the Pennsylvania by the officers of the navy. National salutes were fired, and last night he was given a grand serenade. On Friday he will be given a grand reception at the City Hall.—He is in fine health, and Mrs. Pierce's health is improving. The weather here is charming.

Democratic State Convention.

The members of the Democratic State Committee are respectfully requested to meet in the City of Raleigh on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1858, to determine on the time and place for holding the Next Democratic State Convention; and to take such other steps as they may consider expedient and proper to promote the Democratic cause in North Carolina.

The members of the Committee, in the order named by the President of the last State Convention, are as follows: Wm. W. Holden, of Wake; James Fulton, of New Hanover; James H. White, of Gaston; Jesse A. Waugh, of Forsyth; Robert S. French, of Robeson; William A. Jenkins, of Warren; Wm. K. Lane, of Wayne; David Coleman, of Yancey; R. P. Waring, of Mecklenburg; and Joseph Allison of Orange.

W. W. HOLDEN, *Chairman.*

More of Tuckerman's Deed.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., December 5.—A package of vouchers mailed for Washington by the government officer here several weeks since, having never been received, it is supposed to have been extracted by Turkerman, lately arrested for mail robbery.

From Salt Lake City.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8th.—Advices from Salt Lake City, published in the Republican's correspondence, dated Nov. 3d, say that the Mormons had stolen 600 head of cattle in sight of Alexander's camp.

It was supposed that Johnson would concentrate his forces with Alexander's. At that time Cook expected to winter at Harney's Fork. They were suffering from want of provisions and clothing, and the horses' forage was giving out.

Gov. Cumming and the other officers had determined to enter Salt Lake City, if possible, and the Mormons had determined on resistance.

A skirmish had taken place between Alexander and the Mormons, in which several of the latter were taken.

The Public Printing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The printing matter is definitely settled by a frank and honorable arrangement between Banks and Steadman. The latter will be duly elected, and the printing done by the firm of Banks and Steadman as co-partners, sharing equally in the expenses and profits of the business. They intend establishing together a newspaper press here before the close of the year.

North Carolina Annual Conference.

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION.—FIRST DAY.

This body assembled in Goldsboro', on Wednesday the 2d inst. Bishop Pierce is Presiding. At the roll call most of the Preachers were present. The Rev. Dr. Myers of Charleston was presented to the Conference. Rev. Mr. Wyche was elected Secretary, but resigned, and Rev. Wm. E. Pell was elected to serve. The following Committees were appointed.

On Book Account.—Rev. Messrs. Burkhead and Weaver.

On Periodicals.—Rev. Messrs. Hendren, Bibb and Chaffin.

On Memoirs.—Rev. Messrs. N. F. Reid and Hudson.

On Education.—Rev. Messrs. Deems, Tucker, Burton, Carson, Reid, Jones and Frost.

On Sabbath Schools.—Rev. Messrs. Carraway, and T. W. Moore.

On Bible Cause.—Rev. Messrs. Langdon, and W. H. Bobbitt.

On Tract Cause.—Rev. Messrs. Tillett and Andrews.

On Necessitous Cases.—Rev. Messrs. P. Doub and Jordan.

On Pastoral Address.—Rev. Messrs. Heflin, Burton and Floyd.

On Public Worship.—Rev. Messrs. Wyche Long, Jones and Frost.

Four Preachers were admitted on trial and three were readmitted—Rev. Messrs. Craven, Moore, Arnold Burton, Gattis, Alford and Meran.

The young men who were candidates for admission were examined, and when admitted were appropriately addressed by the Bishop.

Preaching was had only in the Methodist Church.—Rev. Mr. Tucker delivered a very interesting and able discourse at night.

We hope to be able to give daily proceedings.

Wilmington Commercial.

Accident to the U. S. Steamer Powhatan.

NORFOLK, Dec. 8.—A slight accident occurred to the United States Steamer Powhatan yesterday, five miles below this place. She has been detained for repairs, but she is expected to be able to proceed to sea to-morrow.

Dismissal of a District Attorney.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—President Buchanan has dismissed Mr. McKeon, the District Attorney of New York, for opposing the regular nominations.

Loss of the Ship National.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—The ship National, from New Orleans, bound to Havre, is a total wreck near Havana. Her cargo consisted of cotton and tallow.

An extraordinary fight between a lion and a tiger in a menagerie is mentioned by a late English paper. The tiger was only eighteen months old but of very large size; the lion was aged some six or seven years. It happened as follows:

The attendants had all left the menagerie to go to breakfast, when suddenly those in the carriage which the proprietors occupy were alarmed by an unusual outcry among the beasts. They soon discovered the cause. The tiger had burglariously broken through the slide or partition dividing his den from that of the lion, and had the latter in his terrible grasp. The combat which ensued was a terrific one. The lion acted chiefly on the defensive, and having probably been considerably tamed by his three years' confinement, the newly imported tiger had the advantage. His attacks were of the most ferocious kind. The lion's mane saved his head and neck from being much injured, but his savage assailant at last succeeded in ripping open his belly, and then the poor animal was at the tiger's mercy. The lion was dead in a few minutes. The scene was a fearful one. The inmates of every den seemed to be excited by the conflict, and their roaring and howling might have been heard a quarter of a mile distant. Of course the men could not interfere while the conflict lasted, but when the tiger's fury had partly subsided, they managed to remove the carcase. He must have used his paws as a sort of battering ram against the partition, as it was pushed in, rather than torn down."

SPARE THE FORESTS.—Under this head the Troy Whig says of the recent freshets:

"Trees, that have stood the landmarks of a century, have been uprooted, cattle drowned, crops destroyed, and devastation carried over that part of the country. This flood was not caused by the breaking up of streams in the spring, by an equinoctial storm, that old-fashioned people thought nothing of. It adds another mite to the weight of argument, that the constant and gradual thinning out and levelling of trees and forests, all over the country, is the cause of the increase and magnitude of the freshets that now visit us, in comparison to those we used to have in olden times. When whole groves are cut down; as the face of the earth changes from primeval woodland to cultivated fields, we must expect the waters to rise, in proportion as the monarchs of the forest disappear. The soft spongy ground, no longer absorbs the rain drops, but the water runs directly into the nearest stream as from a brick pavement, constributing its small force to produce fearful inundations; while the silent spring that once gushed forth is silent, and in summer and times of drouth rivers are dry and unnavigable—they have no longer any reserve for a dry day—but if a gentle shower falls upon the parched earth, the streams feel it as sensitively as barometers.

"These results are not confined to this State or this continent. Cause and effect follow each other all over the world. In France the floods of the river Rhone and the inundations of Lyons could all be accounted for—the forests in that part of the country had gradually been exterminated, and when the rains came, there was no woods to receive the first shock, and absorb the watery particles,—the river was soon a mountain torrent."

N. C. Conference.

The members of this ecclesiastical body are gradually coming in. Up to last evening, between seventy-five and one hundred ministers had arrived. So far as we can ascertain, ample and comfortable quarters have been procured for all, who, on their arrival are waited on at the cars and conducted to their several temporary abodes. Never was such a multitude assembled in Goldsboro', as is expected on this interesting occasion. By Saturday or Sunday next, we expect to hear that every corner in every house in Goldsboro' is crammed.

We learn that Bishop Pierce arrived on Tuesday evening and is the guest of Chas. F. Dewey, M. D., in whose palatial mansion he will find all the domestic and social comforts that heart can wish.

In the name of our citizens, we bid all our clerical and lay visitors a hearty welcome to our town—wish them a pleasant sojourn amongst us, and hope the hospitality extended to them, will be such as to give them, on their departure, no cause to complain of their having come to the North Carolina Conference, at Goldsboro'.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

GRADUAL REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—On every hand we hear accounts of a gradual revival of business. The Hartford (Conn.) Times says:

We see in various quarters the welcome indications of a revival of business. Factories and machine shops in some places are reopening. It is true, the signs are few and faint, and the prospect is only of a gradual revival; but it will be all the safer and sounder for that reason. Once fairly over the "dead point" of the present winter, and we shall emerge into calmer seas and a season of healthy prosperity.

It is announced that Fox & Rice's mill at Worcester, Mass., has recommenced running; Charles Washburn & Son have reopened their large railing mill at Quinsigamond; Saunders' cotton mill in Saundersville, and Slater's mill in Wilkinsonville, will also recommence running this week. The Worcester (Mass.) Spy says:

Messrs. Batchellers', of North Brookfield, extensive shoe manufacturers, who have reduced the number of their workmen several hundred, during the severe financial pressure that has prevailed for the last two months, are again increasing their business. The low price of stock and labor affords an inducement to shoe manufacturers to resume the business of manufacturing at the earliest moment that the market will afford a prospect of selling to customers who will pay.

The Utah Expedition.

Dr. Jacob Forney, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Utah, has written a letter to the Indian bureau, dated Fort Laramie, October 26, 1857, (and which the acting Commissioner, Charles E. Mix, Esq., has kindly permitted us to peruse,) in which he states that the troops would leave there on the evening of that day, and that he and his party would follow on the morrow. He says that they met no hostile Indians between Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney. A report had reached him that a portion of the Utah Indians are Mormons, and that Brigham Young boasts that he has several Indian tribes in his service, and ready to take up arms against the United States. The doctor says that, in the course of a few weeks, he will know the truth of this report.—*Union, 6th inst.*

A WODEN LEG.—The guardians of a poor establishment in England have made a claim upon the widow of one of its late beneficiaries, now deceased, for a wooden leg of a first-rate quality, which they had provided for the use of her husband in his life time. The widow resists the claim on the ground that the leg was a part of her husband while he lived, and is now a portion of his goods and chattels.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.—Speaking of this yard the New York Daily Times of a recent date says:

Up to the 1st of December there were some 1,800 men employed at the navy-yard; and that time 170 were discharged, principally from the engineer's department, because the appropriations were giving out. Of this number many were employed upon the new stores, on which work has been suspended on account of the setting in of the frost.

The frigate Niagara hauled down her colors on Wednesday night, and went out of commission. Some extensive improvements are to be made in her standing rigging, wire cable being substituted for the chains now in use. Her iron work will also be thoroughly overhauled. Her officers will be absent for a time on leave. It is confidently believed by those qualified to express an opinion that the Niagara will be detailed to lay the telegraphic cable in the spring. The huge iron wheel over which it was paid out over the stern still occupies its place; the next-work around the propeller, placed there temporarily to protect the cable from becoming entangled, has been removed. Orders have been received to deepen the water at the dock where the Niagara is to be hauled, so that she will lay afloat at low tide. Dredging machines will be put immediately at work for that purpose.

There are on board the receiving ship North Carolina 245 recruits and 83 of the ship's company—total, 328. Recruits are being received at the rate of 5 per day on an average.

The sloop-of-war Jamestown, at Philadelphia, and Marion, at Norfolk, are ready for sea. The coast-survey steamers Vixen, Corwin, and Bibb, and the schooners Gallatin and Madison, also belonging to that service, are lying at the yard. The little steam-tender Firefly is about departing for the South to spend the winter.

Capt. Berryman has been detached from the coast-survey service, and rumor assigns him to the future command of the United States mail steamer Granada.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The Dublin University Magazine says: "Dictionary English is something very different not only from common colloquial English, but even from that of ordinary written composition. Instead of about 40,000 words, there is probably no single author in the language from whose works, however voluminous, so many as ten thousand could be selected.—Of the 40,000 words there are certainly many more than one-half that are only employed, if they are ever employed at all, on the rarest occasions. Why should any of us be surprised to find, if we counted them, with how small a number of words we manage to express all that we have to say, either with our lips or even with the pen. Our common literary English probably hardly amounts to 10,000 words; our common spoken English hardly to 5,000."

IT IS STATED that a worthy minister in Indiana, who had become somewhat mixed up in land speculations, recently announced to his congregation, at the opening of Divine service, that his text would be found in "St. Paul's Epistle to Minnesota, section four, range three, west!"

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞ WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, a Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diarhetic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions, of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive.*

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder of travelers, or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing Gravel, Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable prutesecences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dispepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, *Sole Importer,*
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 20. 1857.—65-3mD 13-3mW.

WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH AND INDIGESTION.

Another Great Cure effected by Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

The wife of PIETER DE WITTIE, living in Holland Town, Sheboygan, county, Wisconsin, suffered much from *Weakness of the Stomach Indigestion.* She had been under a physician's care for some time, but the disease seemed to baffle even his skill. She purchased some HOLLAND BITTERS at our office, which have given tone to her stomach; her appetite and strength are returning, and we firmly believe that this is another great cure effected by your medicine.

We have still to record many wonderful cures effected by this remedy, but must wait another opportunity. One thing you can rely upon, what we have published are from persons much respected in our community, and are literally true. J. QUINTUS

Ed. Sheboygan, Nieuwsbode, Sheboygan, Wis.

See advertisement. [Dec. 8.—79&15-1w.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
GOODS AT COST FOR 'CASH!!

A. MACLEAN & CO.

WILL COMMENCE, on the 26th instant, to sell their entire stock of goods at cost for cash.

Their stock is generally known to the public to be the largest in the State, amounting to not less than $80,000, and consisting in part of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBAZINES; a great variety of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACCAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Seventy-five packages of NEGRO GOODS;

Twenty-five bales of Gray and White BLANKETS;

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from ¾ to 24 feet wide; VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.

This stock of goods is extensively known throughout the State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of new and fresh goods, most of it having been laid in this Fall, and the greater portion purchased for cash, at the lowest prices.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, thus offering unequalled inducements for those desirous of purchasing.

☞ After the 26th instant, no goods will be charged on their books. All amounts under $100 will be for cash on delivery—for sums over $100, notes negotiable and payable at Bank will be taken if desired.

☞ THE HARDWARE Branch of the business will be continued as heretofore.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1857. 42-tf—inf.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In our advertising columns is to be found an advertisement of this popular restorative. We know nothing of its merits save what we read, but that is sufficient particulary when we see such testimony of its efficacy as the following which we clip from the Ottawa *Free Trader:*

"Having tried successively sundry highly recommended 'hair tonics' on our own half denuded crown, we about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a week ago we met a distinguished politician of this State whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as gray as a rat,' but now boasting as fine a head of hair as one could wish.—We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by ascribing it to the virtues of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall try that next.

Rock River Democrat.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally. [Dec. 1—73-2weod—14-2t

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday, 3d inst., at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. M. B. Grier, Mr. HENRY SAVAGE and Miss JANE, daughter of O. G. Parsley, Esqr.

On Thursday the 26th Nov., by Rev. Jas. McQueen, Mr. DANIEL BLUE, of Moore county, to Miss CATE BETHUNE, daughter of Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, of Cumberland county.

In Moore county, on Thursday evening the 3d inst., by R. W. Goldston, Esq., Mr. MATTHEW DAVIS to Miss CHARLOTTE FERGUSON.

DIED.

In Cumberland county, November —, Mrs. CATHARINE McDUFFIE, aged about 65 years, wife of John McDuffie, Esq.

This morning, at two o'clock, JOHN W. BURKHIMER, aged 1 month, son of Washington and Susan Burkhimer.

"So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail smiling solace of an hour."

In Cumberland County, on the 12th ult., Mrs. SARAH McDONALD, widow of the late Archibald McDonald, aged 92.

At Shriveport, Texas, on the 29th Oct. Mr. KIMBREL JONES, formerly of Harnet County.

In the town of Graham, on the 10th ult., Mr. ARCHIBALD RAY, aged 33 years.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS FLOURISHING INstitution will commence on Thursday, the 7th of January, 1858. Our College is a beautiful edifice, well adapted to the purpose, and can accomodate one hundred boarders. The President and his lady live in the College, and all the pupils are regarded as members of the same family. We have a full corps of experienced Teachers, all devoted to their respective classes. No place in the State is so accessible by rail road from every direction, as Goldsboro'. The expenses per session are as follows:

Board and Washing $50; Tuition in the College course, $20, and in the preparatory course $10; Incidental tax for repairs $1; Music on the Piano $22 50; on the Guitar $20; French $10; Drawing $5; Crayon $10; Painting in Water Colors $10; in Oil Colors $20. For further information address the undersigned.

S. M. FROST, President.

December 11, 1857.—15-6t.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

ON MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26TH, 1857, WE shall offer at New York cost, the most magnificent stock of DRY GOODS ever offered in Wilmington, comprising $50,000 worth of MERINOS, SIKS, CASHMERES, DeLAINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, DIAPERS, &c. With the most complete general stock of DOMESTIC GOODS! all of which being bought TEN DAYS LATER than any other Wilmington Dry Goods stock, will be found certainly 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than the cost price at any other store. We have been induced to do this, not from any desire to change our business, but solely for the purpose of raising MONEY.

The above sale will be continued from day to day for FORTY DAYS.

☞ That customers may not be delayed, we have engaged an additional force. Terms CASH—CASH on delivery.

HEDRICK & RYAN.

Wilmington, N. C., October 26th, 1857

J. M. ROBINSON & SON

ARE NOW RECEIVING—
WIDE SWEED IRON;
BOXING AXES;
HEAVY TIMBER AXES;
IMPROVED TURPENTINE HACKERS;
CAST-STEEL GRUB-HOES, &c., &c., &c.

Nov. 16, 1857.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Laddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made. JOHN. C. BAILEY,

Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedical properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmacentists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPIT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Druggis' generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—36-1y

VALUABLE RICE AND PINE LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY PLANTATION IN Brunswick County, known as the OAKS, containing 144 acres Rice Land—120 of which is under cultivation; about 300 acres of Oak Upland, one-third cleared and good Farming Land, and about 1900 acres of Pine Land, a crop and a half of boxes cut, the remainder round trees.

The improvements are new and extensive, including Dwelling House, Negro Quarters, Stables, &c., also a new Thrashing Machine, just completed, costing $1,000.

Terms made easy. Possession given the 1st January next.

Inquire of the subscriber upon the place, or John A. Taylor, Wilmington.

JOHN D. TAYLOR.

Oct. 27th, 1857. 44—9-tf

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE OXFORD GRAMMAR School will commence on the second Monday in January.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

Oxford, N. C., Dec. 3d, 1857.—75-3w—14-6t*.

WE THOUGHT OF ADVERTISING

A LOT OF NEW UMBRELLAS JUST OPENED, but have concluded it's no use, for everybody knows that the best and lowest priced Umbrellas, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and Children, can be obtained at BALDWIN'S City Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Store.

December 8.

SEE THE FASHIONS!

THEY ARRIVED TO-DAY, at
Dec. 3. BALDWIN'S.

FASHION PLATES,

DIRECT FROM PARIS. Go to
Dec. 3. BALDWIN'S.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.00	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 75	@	1 90
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	18½
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	9	@	10
good mid'g	10½	@	11½
mid. fair to fair	00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	15	@	16
Rope, ℔ lb	8½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	90	@	95
DOMESTICS.			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	21	@	23
EGGS, ℔ doz.	16	@	20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	7 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	15 00
do. No. 3	10 00	@	10 50
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	6 00
Superfine	0 00	@	5 50
Fine	0 00	@	5 00
Cross	0 00	@	4 75
GLUE, ℔ lb.,	16	@	25
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,		65	00
5 tons and over, "		64	00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton,	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	68	@	70
Oats	00	@	00
Pease, Cow	1 00	@	1 05
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 20	@	1 25
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	0
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	80	@	85
N. River	57½	@	0 65
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer.	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 25
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	28	@	32
do. Bbls.	35	@	40
N. Orleans	55	@	60
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 55
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 55
Hard	0 00	@	1 55
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	1 15
do. in order	0 00	@	1 50
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, No. 1	1 75	@	2 50
do. No. 2	1 20	@	1 40
do. No.

(Concluded from first page.)

and so soon as the republic of Honduras shall have concluded and ratified a treaty with Great Britain, by which Great Britain shall have ceded, and the republic of Honduras shall have accepted, the said islands, subject to the provisions and conditions contained in such treaty."

This proposition was, of course, rejected. After the Senate had refused to recognise the British convention with Honduras of the 27th August, 1856, with full knowledge of its contents, it was impossible for me, necessarily ignorant of "the provisions and conditions" which might be contained in a future convention between the same parties to sanction them in advance.

The fact is, that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous, as they are, and I trust ever may be, of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is to abrogate such a treaty by mutual consent, and to commence anew. Had this been done promptly, all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. The time spent in discussing the meaning of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would have been devoted to this praiseworthy purpose, and the task would have been the more easily accomplished because the interest of the two countries in Central America is identical, being confined to securing safe transits over all the routes across the Isthmus.

Whilst entertaining these sentiments, I shall nevertheless not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of the Central American question which is not practically consistent with the American interpretation of the treaty. Overtures for this purpose have been recently made by the British government in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocate; but whether this renewed effort will result in success I am not yet prepared to express an opinion. A brief period will determine.

With France our ancient relations of friendship still continue to exist. The French government have in several recent instances which need not be enumerated, evinced a spirit of good will and kindness towards our country which I heartily reciprocate. It is, notwithstanding much to be regretted that two nations whose productions are of such a character as to invite the most extensive exchanges and freest commercial intercourse, should continue to enforce ancient and obsolete restrictions of trade against each other. Our commercial treaty with France is in this respect an exception from our treaties with all other commercial nations. It jealously levies discriminating duties both on tonnage, and on articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one country, when arriving in vessels belonging to the other.

More than forty years ago, on the 24 March, 1815, Congress passed an act offering to all nations to admit their vessels laden with their national productions into the ports of the United States upon the same terms with our own vessels, provided they would reciprocate to us similar advantages. This act confined the reciprocity to the productions of the respective foreign nations who might enter into the proposed arrangement with the United States. This act of May 24, 1828, removed this restriction, and offered a similar reciprocity to all such vessels without reference to the origin of their cargoes. Upon these principles, our commercial treaties and arrangements have been founded, except with France; and let us hope that this exception may not long exist.

Our relations with Russia remains, as they have ever been on the most friendly footing. The present Emperor, as well as his predecessor, have never failed, when the occasion offered, to manifest their good will to our country; and their friendship has always been highly appreciated by the government and people of the United States.

With all other European governments, except that of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire. I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made since the adjournment of Congress towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish government. Besides, the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war frigate Ferrolana on the high seas, on the coast of Cuba, in March, 1855, by firing into the American mail steamer El Dorado, and detaining and searching her, remains unacknowledged and unredressed. The general tone and temper of the Spanish government towards the United States are much to be regretted. Our present envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid has asked to be recalled; and it is my purpose to send out a new minister to Spain, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be possible.

In the meantime, whenever our minister urges the just claims of our citizens on the notice of the Spanish government, he is met with the objection that Congress has never made the appropriation recomended by President Polk, in his annual message of December, 1847, "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." A similar recommendation was made by my immediate predecessor in his message of December, 1853; and entirely concurring with both in the opinion that this indemnity is justly due under the treaty with the Spain of the 27th October, 1795. I earnestly recommend such an appropriation to the favorable consideration of Congress.

A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded at Constantinople on the 13th December, 1856, between the United States and Persia, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Constantinople on the 13th June, 1857, and the treaty was proclaimed by the President on the 18th August, 1857. This treaty, it is believed, will prove beneficial to American commerce. The Shah has manifested an earnest disposition to cultivate friendly relations with our country, and has expressed a strong wish that we should be represented at Teheran by a minister plenipotentiary; and I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

Recent occurrences in China have been unfavorable to a revision of the treaty with that empire of the 3d July, 1844, with a view to the security and extension of our commerce. The 24th article of this treaty stipulated for a revision of it, in case experience should prove this to be requisite; "in which case the two governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicably concerning the same, by means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiations." These twelve years expired on the 3d July, 1856; but long before that period it was ascertained that important changes in the treaty were necessary; and several fruitless attempts were made by the commissioner of the United States to effect these changes.—Another effort was about to be made for the same purpose by our commissioner, in conjunction with the ministers of England and France, but this was suspended by the occurrence of hostilities in the Canton river between Great Britain and the Chinese Empire. These hostilities have necessarily interrupted the trade of all nations with Canton, which is now in a state of blockade, and have occasioned a serious loss of life and property. Meanwhile the insurrection within the empire against the existing imperial dynasty still continues, and it is difficult to anticipate what will be the result.

Under these circumstances, I have deemed it advisable to appoint a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to proceed to China, and to avail himself of any opportunities which may offer to effect changes in the existing treaty favorable to American commerce. He left the United States for the place of his destination in July last in the war steamer Minnesota. Special ministers to China have also been appointed by the governments of Great Britain and France.

Whilst our minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in reference to the existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially co-operate with the British and French ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stipulations, those just concessions to commerce which the nations of the world have a right to expect, and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold. From assurances received, I entertain no doubt that the three ministers will act in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties for each of the powers they represent.

We cannot fail to feel a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the independent republics on our own continent as well as of the empire of Brazil.

Our difficulties with New Granada, which a short time since bore so threatening an aspect, are, it is to be hoped, in a fair train of settlement in a manner just and honorable to both parties.

The Isthmus of Central America, including that of Panama, is the great highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, over which a large portion of the commerce of the world is destined to pass. The United States are more deeply interested than any other nation in preserving the freedom and security of all the communications across this isthmus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care that they shall not be interrupted either by invasions from our own country or by wars between the independent States of Central America. Under our treaty with New Grenada of the 12th December, 1846, we are bound to guarantee the neutrality of the isthmus of Panama, through which the Panama railroad passes, "as well as the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said Territory." This obligation is founded upon equivalents granted by the treaty to the government and people of the United States.

Under these circumstances I recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into effect this guarantee of neutrality and protection. I also recommend similar legislation for the security of any other route across the isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

With the independent republics on this continent it is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations. We can never feel indifferent to their fate, and must always rejoice in their prosperity. Unfortunately, both for them and for us, our example and advice have lost much of their influence in consequence of the lawless expeditions which have been fitted out against some of them within the limits of our country. Nothing is better calculated to retard our steady material progress, or impair our character as a nation, than the toleration of such enterprises in violation of the laws of nations.

It is one of the first and highest duties of any independent State, in its relations with the members of the great family of nations, to restrain its people from acts of hostile aggressions against their citizens or subjects. The most eminent writers on public law do not hesitate to denounce such hostile acts as robbery and murder.

Weak and feeble States like those of Central America, may not feel themselves able to assert and vindicate their rights. The case would be far different if expeditions were set on foot within our own territories to make private war against a powerful nation. If such expeditions were fitted out from abroad against any portion of our own country, to burn down our cities, murder and plunder our people, and usurp our government, we should call any power on earth to the strictest account for not preventing such enormities.

Ever since the administration of General Washington, acts of Congress have been in force to punish severely the crime of setting on foot a military expedition within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence against a nation or State with whom we are at peace. The present neutrality act of April 20th, 1818, is but little more than a collection of pre-existing laws. Under this act the President is empowered to employ the land and naval forces and the militia "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories and jurisdiction of the United States," and the collectors of customs are authorized and required to detain any vessel in port when there is reason to believe she is about to take part in such lawless enterprises.

When it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, the Secretary of State issued instructions to the marshals and district attorneys, which were directed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy to the appropriate army and navy officers, requiring them to be vigilant, and to use their best exertions in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1818. Notwithstanding these precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores. Such enterprises can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury both on its interests and its character. They have prevented peaceful migration from the United States to the States of Central America, which could not fail to prove highly beneficial to all the parties concerned. In a pecuniary point of view alone, our citizens have sustained heavy losses from the seizure and closing of the transit route by the San Juan between the two oceans.

The leader of the recent expedition was arrested at New Orleans, but was discharged on giving bail for his appearance in the insufficient sum of two thousand dollars.

I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress; believing that our duty and our interest, as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages.

I regret to inform you that the President of Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and that State as amended by the Senate, the signature of which was mentioned in the message of my predecessor to Congress at the opening of its session in December, 1853. The reasons assigned for this refusal will appear in the correspondence herewith submitted.

It being desirable to ascertain the fitness of the river La Plata and its tributaries for navigation by steam, the U. S. steamer Water Witch was sent thither for that purpose in 1853. The enterprise was successfully carried on until February, 1855, when, whilst in the peaceful prosecution of her voyage up the Parana river, the steamer was fired upon by a Paraguayan fort. The fire was returned; but as the Water Witch was of small force, and not designed for offensive operations, she retired from the conflict. The pretext upon which the attack was made was a decree of the President of Paraguay of October, 1854, prohibiting foreign vessels-of-war from navigating the rivers of that State. As Paraguay, however, was the owner of but one bank of the river of that name, the other belonging to Corrientes, a State of the Argentine Confederation, the right of its government to expect that such a decree would be obeyed cannot be acknowledged. But the Water Witch was not, properly speaking, a vessel-of-war. She was a small steamer engaged in a scientific enterprise intended for the advantage of commercial States generally. Under these circumstances, I am constrained to consider the attack upon her as unjustifiable, and as calling for satisfaction from the Paraguyan government.

Citizens of the United States, also, who were established in Paraguay, have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by the authorities in an insulting and arbitrary manner, which requires redress.

A demand for these purposes will be made in a firm but conciliatory spirit. This will the more probably be granted if the Executive shall have authority to use other means in the event of a refusal. This is accordingly recommended.

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the territory of Kanzas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a governor by the resignation of Governor Geary.

On the 19th of February previous, the territorial legislature had provided for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive organization existed in the territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own under the so-called Topeka Constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The act of the territorial legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the constitution which might be framed by the convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Gov. Walker of the 28th March last, I merely said that when "a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their rights of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In the emerging from the territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of the Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side.—This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to the majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to influence him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions!

How vain would any other principle prove in practice!—This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union, with a constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the constitution conform to the irresponsible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor, that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever.—All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it then been intimated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Every where they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the Territories—including Kansas and Nebraska—acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justified it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The convention to frame a constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the territorial legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different enactments. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the convention.

This convention proceeded to frame a constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State constitutions are so similar—and, I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the government no constitution framed by the convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would act in accordance with the example, founded, as it is, on correct principles; and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave and a few others are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery.

The convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the people, though, at the last, forty-three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the constitution.

A large majority of the convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the constitution for this purpose similar in form to those which had been adopted by other territorial conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution "with or without slavery." It declares that, before the constitution adopted by the convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot; and "the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed 'constitution with slavery,' and 'constitution with no slavery.'" If there be a majority in favor of the "constitution with slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the president of the convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," "then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the president of this convention;" and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery," and thus this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or on any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quietude of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater, the provisions would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country—and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

A territorial government was established for Utah by the act of Congress approved the 9th September, 1850, and the constitution and laws of the United States, were thereby extended over it "so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a governor, who was to be ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs, a secretary, three judges of the supreme court, a marshal, and a district attorney. Subsequent acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the Territory.—Brigham Young was appointed the first governor on the 20th September, 1850. Whilst Governor Young has been both governor and superintendent of Indian affairs throughout this period, he has been at the same time the head of a church called the Latter-Day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah, almost exclusively belong to this church, and believing with a fanatical spirit that he is governor of the Territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as if they were direct revelations from Heaven. If therefore, he chooses that his government shall come into collision with the government of the United States, the members of the Mormon church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leaves but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Executive Magistrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy of the constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to act as a *posse comitatus*, in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinion of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subject for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Gov. Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Gov. Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of hostility notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the commanding general to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurances of the peaceful intentions of the government, and that the troops would only be employed as a *posse comitatus* when called on by the civil authorities to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is reason to believe that Gov. Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion that would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws of both God and man. He has therefore, for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As superintendent of Indian affairs he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which in case of necessity as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such phrensied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories; and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood.—We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the Constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now without any efficient protection. Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the proposed Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California, are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best to the Pacific.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the constitution. Whilst this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the Territories of the United States, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion.

The constitution has conferred upon Congress power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to repel invasions." These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Now, if a military road over our own Territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty, to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy on the frontier.

Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot "protect" California and our Pacific possessions "against invasion." We cannot by any means transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend these remote and distant portions of the republic.

Experience has proved that the routes across the isthmus of Central America are at best but a very uncertain and unreliable mode of communication.—But even if this were not the case, they would at once be closed against us in the event of war with a naval power so much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of these routes. After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own territories: and ever since the origin of the government Congress has been in the practice of appropriating money from the public treasury for the construction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route near the 32d parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande and the eastern boundary of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is, in the main, favorable. For obvious reasons the government ought not to undertake the work itself by means of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or money, or by both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial far the country. Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid, and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interests of the whole country, both East and West, would be greatly promoted by such a road; and, above all, it would be a powerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether postal, commercial, or political, cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in favor of expediting a work which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war making power.

For these reasons I commend to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific railroad, without finally committing myself to any particular route.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish a detailed statement of the condition of the public finances and of the respective branches of the public service devolved upon that department of the government. By this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the treasury during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1857, was sixty-eight million six hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty seven cents, ($68,631,513 67) which amount, with the balance of nineteen million nine hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty five cents, ($19,901,325 45,) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-eight million five hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twelve cents, ($88,532,839 12.

The public expendures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to seventy million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred & twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, (70,822,724 85,) of which five million nine hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollaas and ninety one cents (5,943,896 91) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year on the 1st July, 1857, seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, ($17,710,114 27.)

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing first July, 1857 were twenty million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and-eighty-one cents, ($20,929,819 81) and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters to the 30td June, 1858, are thirty-six millions seven hundreh and fifty thousand dollars, ($36,750,000,) makind with the balance before stated an aggregate of seveng ty-five millon three hundred ond eighty nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighcents, ($75,389,934 08,) for the service of the present fiscal year.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty-three million seven hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($23,714,528 37,) of which three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents ($3,895,232 39) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium. The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters, to 30th June, 1858, are fifty-one million two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and four cents, ($51,248,53004,) including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of seventy-four million nine hundred and sixty-three thousand fifty-eight dollars and forty-one cents, ($74,963,058 41,) leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of four hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollsrs and sixty-seven cents, ($426,875 67.)

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was twenty-nine millions sixty thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety cents, ($29,060,386 90.)

The amount redeemed since the 1st of July was three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty two dollars and thirty nine cents ($3,895,232 39)—leaving a balance unredeemed at this time of twenty-five million one hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-one cents, ($25,165, 154 51.)

The amount of estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year will, in all probability, be increased from the causes set forth in the report of the Secretary. His suggestion, therefore, that authority should be given to supply any temporary deficiency by the issue of a limited amount of treasury notes, is approved, and I accordingly recommend the passage of such a law.

As stated in the report of the Secretary, the tariff of March 3, 1857, has been in operation for so short a period of time, and under circumstances so unfavorable to a just development of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revision.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretary of War and of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster General. They all contain valuable and important information and suggestions, which I commend to the favorable consideration of Congress.

I have already recommended the raising of four additional regiments, and the report of the Secretary of War presents strong reasons, proving this increase of the army, under existing circumstances, to be indispensable.

I would call the special attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in favor of the construction of ten small war steamers of light draught. For some years the government has been obliged on many occasions to hire such steamers from individuals to supply its pressing wants. At the present moment we have no armed vessel in the navy which can penetrate the rivers of China. We have but few which can enter any of the harbors south of Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and domestic commerce annually pass in and out of these harbors. Some of our most valuable interests and most vulnerable points are thus to be exposed. This class of vessels of light draught, good speed, and heavy guns, would be formidable in coast defence.—The cost of their construction will not be great, and they will require but a comparatively small expenditure to keep them in commission. In time of peace they will prove as effective as much larger vessels, and often more useful. One of them should be at every station where we maintain a squadron, and three or four should be constantly employed on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Economy, utility, and efficiency combine to recommend them as almost indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the naval service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed two million three hundred thousand dollars, or $230,000 each.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is worthy of grave consideration. It treats of the numerous, important, and diversified branches of domestic administration intrusted to him by law. Among these the most important are the public lands and our relations with the Indians.

Our system for the disposal of the public lands, originating with the fathers of the republic, has been improved, as experience pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the growth and settlement of our western States and Territories. It has worked well in practice, already thirteen States and seven Territories have been carved out of these lands, and still more than a thousand millions of acres remain unsold

What a boundless prospect this presents to our country of future prosperity and power!

We have therefore disposed of of 363,842,464 acres of the public land.

Whilst the public lands, as a source of revenue, are of great importance, their importance is far greater as as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil. They ought to be administered mainly with a view of promoting this wise and benevolent policy. In appropriating them for any other purpose, we ought to use even greater economy than if they had been converted into money and the proceeds were already in the public treasury. To squander away this richest and noblest inheritance which any people have ever enjoyed upon objects of doubtful unconstitutionality or expediency, would be to violate one of the most important trusts ever committed to any people. Whilst I do not deny to Congress the power, when acting *bona fide* as a proprietor, to give away portions of them for the purpose of increasing the value of the remainder, yet, considering the great temptation to abuse the power, we cannot be too cautious in its exercise.

Actual settlers under existing laws are protected against other purchasers at the public sales, in their right of pre-emption, to the extent of a quarter section, or 160 acres of land. The remainder may then be disposed of at public or entered at private sale in unlimited quantities.

Speculation has of late years prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The consequence has been that large portions of them have become the property of individuals and companies, and thus the price is greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the area of speculation as much as possible, the extinction of the Indian title and the extension of the public surveys ought only to keep pace with the tide of emigration.

If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, as they have done heretofore, I recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the government should be subject to pre-emption by actual settlers.

It ought ever to be our cardinal policy to reserve the public lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, and the power of the Union, but shall secure homes for our posterity for many generations.

The extension of our limits has brought within our jurisdiction many additional and populous tribes of Indians, a large proportion of which are wild, untractable, and difficult to control. Predatory and warlike in their disposition and habits, it is impossible altogether to restrain them from committing aggressions on each other, as well as upon our frontier citizens and those emigrating to our distant States and Territories. Hence expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and chastise the more lawless and hostile.

The present system of making them valuable presents to influence them to remain at peace has proved ineffectual. It is believed to be the better policy to colonize them in suitable localities, where they can receive the rudiments of education and be gradually induced to adopt habits of industry. So far as the experiment has been tried it has worked well in practice, and it will doubtless prove to be less expensive than the present system.

The whole number of Indians within our territorial limits is believed to be, from the best data in the Interior Department, about 325,000.

The tribes of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, settled in the territory set apart for them west of Arkansas, are rapidly advancing in education and in all the arts of civilization and self-government; and we may indulge the agreeable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be incorporated into the Union as one of the sovereign States.

It will be seen from the report of the Postmaster General that the Post Office Department still continues to depend on the treasury, as it has been compelled to do for several years past, for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending its operations. Their rapid growth and expansion are shown by a decennial statement of the number of Post Offices, and length of post roads, commencing with the year 1827. In that year there were 7,000 post-offices; in 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,146; in 1857 they number 26,586. In this year 1,725 post offices have been established and 704 discontinued, leaving a net increase of 1,021. The postmasters of 368 offices are appointed by the President.

The length of post roads in 1827 was 105,336 miles; in 1837, 142,242 miles; in 1847, 153,818 miles; and in the year 1857 there are 242,601 miles of post roads including 22,530 miles of railroad, on which the mails are transported.

The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, as adjusted by the Auditor, amounted to $11,507,670. To defray these expenditures there was the credit of the Department on the 1st July, 1856, the sum of $789,599; the gross revenue of the year, including the annual allowances for the transportation of free mail matter, produced $8,053,951; and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the treasury of $2,250,000, granted by the act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, and by the appropriation of $666,883 made by the act of March 3, 1857, leaving $252,763 to be carried to the credit of the department in the accounts of the current year. I commend to your coosideration the report of the department in relation to the establishment of the overland mail route from the Mississ